Orbis Japan Equity

Not Value, but value-oriented

In Japan, value stocks look extraordinarily cheap compared to growth stocks. We've highlighted that divergence repeatedly in recent quarters, along with some of our favourite value shares. We continue to find those stocks highly attractive, and they represent the bulk of the portfolio. In aggregate, the companies in Orbis Japan trade at just 10 times earnings and 1.0 times tangible book value, despite having historically delivered slightly better growth and returns on equity than the average Japanese stock.

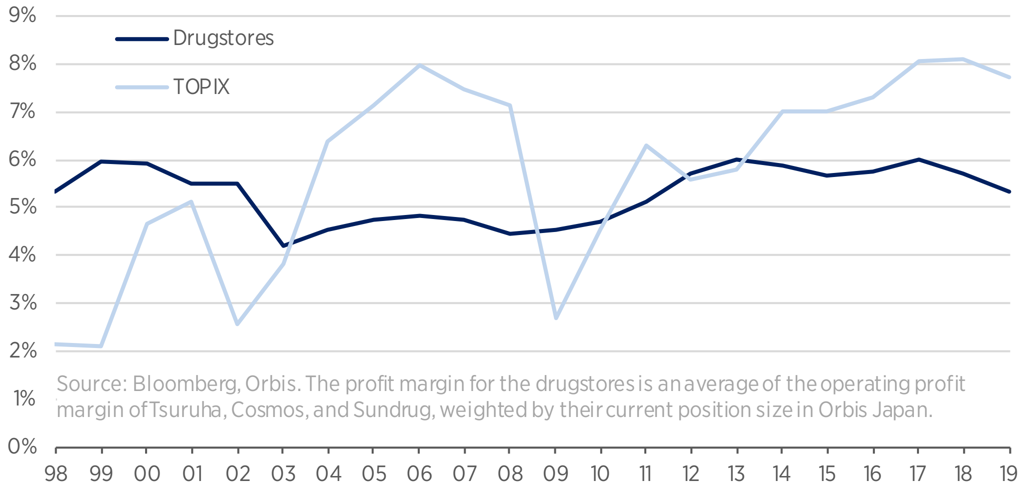
Crucially, the companies in the portfolio are also earning close-to-normal profits. That matters because margins for the Japanese market are highly cyclical, and currently near record highs. For Japan Inc. as a whole, the current level of profitability may not be sustainable.

So how do we invest in this environment? First, remember that Orbis is not a value manager in the traditional sense. We are value-oriented, and fast-growing companies can also trade at discounts. Indeed, the portfolio was heavily weighted towards "growth" shares from 2007 to 2013. Being willing to look across the whole market lets us uncover attractive opportunities with significantly-below-average risk of a steep earnings decline.

In the current portfolio, the drugstores Tsuruha Holdings, Cosmos Pharmaceutical, and Sundrug ("the drugstores") are perfect examples. As a sector, drugstore chains in Japan earn remarkably stable margins, and they currently look perfectly normal compared to historical levels. That makes sense, because the things drugstores sell are classic staple goods. Demand for cold remedies has nothing to do with the economic cycle.

Unlike the wider market, Japan's drugstores have stable margins

Operating profit margin, TOPIX and drugstores currently held in Orbis Japan



Source: Bloomberg, Orbis. The profit margin for the drugstores is an average of the operating profit margin of Tsuruha, Cosmos, and Sundrug, weighted by their current position size in Orbis Japan.

Great companies at good prices

But stable fundamentals alone do not make for an attractive investment. At a high enough price, even the safest company can be a risky stock. Reflecting their fundamental quality, the drugstores tend to trade at a premium to the wider market. Today, however, the Japanese drugstores are as cheap versus the market as they have been in years. Old friends of the portfolio Sundrug and Tsuruha trade at roughly the market multiple on headline price-to-earnings, and if we normalise for the market's cyclically high margins, they trade at a discount.

These twin attractions of stable fundamentals and low relative valuations have drawn us to the drugstore shares, and over the past year, we have added significantly to these positions. As a result, the portfolio currently holds its highest-ever weight in the sector.

Great businesses, but not trading at premium valuations

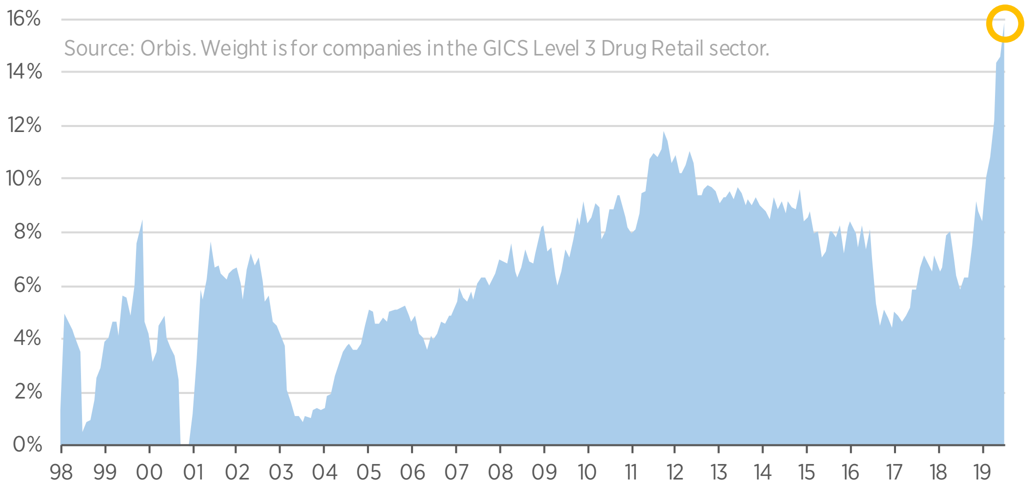
	Tsuruha	Cosmos	Sundrug	TOPIX (forward)	TOPIX (normalised)
Price-to-earnings	15	17	14	14	20

Source: Datastream, Orbis. Multiples for the drugstores based on Orbis estimates of current fiscal year earnings. Forward multiple for the Topix based on consensus estimates. The normalised multiple for the TOPIX adjusts earnings based on companies' long-term average returns on tangible equity.

Orbis Japan Equity *(continued)*

The drugstores are at their highest ever weight in Orbis Japan

Weight of drugstore companies in Orbis Japan



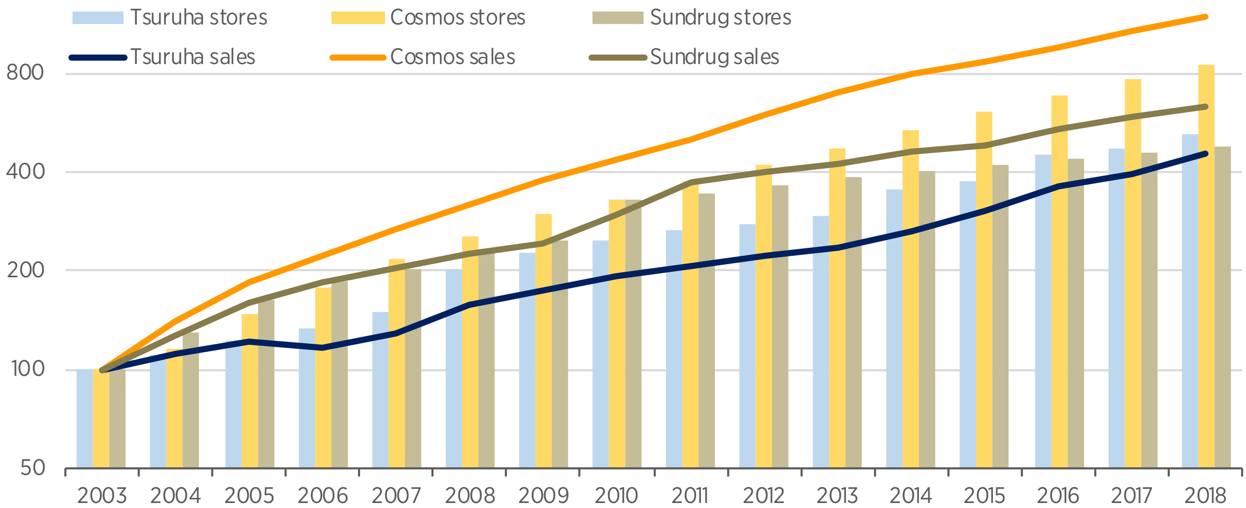
Presented with good companies trading at attractive prices, we have to ask—why are the stocks trading at these valuations? We see three industry concerns: slowing demand from inbound tourists, rising labour costs, and market saturation.

The first two don't worry us. Inbound tourism to Japan continues to grow—from about 500,000 visitors a month in 2011, to over 2,500,000 a month so far this year. With Tokyo hosting the Olympics next year, this should only keep growing. Inbound tourism is also a relatively small share of sales for the drugstores we own, and we expect everyday local demand to be the bigger driver of the companies' fundamentals. As for labour costs, they have risen for many reasons. One worth mentioning is that drugstores now sell more food. Compared to medicine or cosmetics, a single food item has a lower price, and sells more quickly, but takes the same amount of effort to restock, so with a higher share of food sales, labour costs rise compared to sales. But as the transition to greater food sales has largely played out, upward pressure on labour costs should ease from here, making this a one-time change rather than a continuous trend.

The far greater concern is that Japan's drugstore market is getting saturated. As the chart below shows, profitable store rollouts have been key to the drugstores' above-average growth historically. If Japan can't accommodate any more profitable stores, this could stunt the companies' growth potential.

The drugstore playbook: roll out stores to grow sales and profits

Store count and sales growth for Tsuruha, Cosmos, and Sundrug, rebased to 100 in 2003



Source: Company reports, Mizuho, Orbis.

Orbis Japan Equity *(continued)*

Introducing Cosmos Pharmaceutical

One of the chains continuing to excel using the old playbook is Cosmos Pharmaceutical, the Strategy's newest drugstore holding.

Although a drugstore by name, Cosmos is really a discount chain, and one with a unique strategy.

Cosmos aims to be the undisputed industry price leader—the Walmart of Japanese drugstores. Every decision it makes is centred around this goal, and the model is built on efficiency, not low cost at the expense of the customer experience. Its stores, for instance, are bright and attractive. The company focuses relentlessly on maintaining a standardised store format and on squeezing out slack from its logistics chain.

Margins are also supported by Cosmos' strong private brands business. Its private brands, along with allied companies' private brands and Cosmos-exclusive national brands, make up 14% of total sales, one of the highest proportions in the industry. With private brand goods—think of Boots-branded vitamins in the UK—a retailer captures more of the value in the supply chain, because it doesn't have to leave a margin to support suppliers' profits.

This low cost operation, combined with high-margin beauty and healthcare sales, allows Cosmos to sell food at prices that supermarkets cannot match. To put it in perspective, on a recent trip we were surprised to see a pack of tofu on sale at Cosmos for ¥9 ($0.08), while the typical price in a supermarket would be over ¥100! This suggests another growth avenue for the drugstores—they can expand their addressable market by out-competing supermarkets in food sales. At Cosmos, for instance, the food business accounts for over 50% of sales.

That high percentage of food sales translates into frequent customer visits, meaning Cosmos can profitably operate stores even in low density areas of perhaps 10,000 people per store. Competitors with higher costs and a lower share of food struggle to make money in such sparsely populated locations—particularly if there is already a Cosmos nearby. This helps Cosmos establish and maintain area dominance.

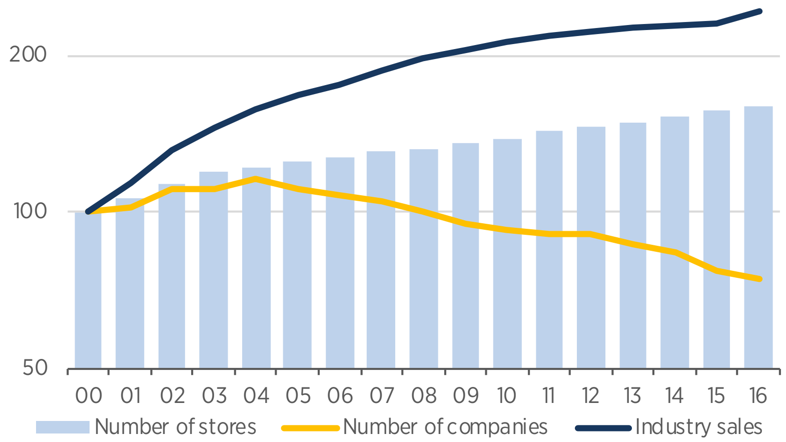
Over time, Cosmos' cost-leader strategy has delivered impressive results. Over the last 15 years, it has grown its footprint by 15% per annum, its sales by 18% p.a., and its earnings by a staggering 32% p.a. Given the company's discipline, we believe it can continue to deliver above-average growth over our investment horizon.

The future of the Japanese drugstore industry

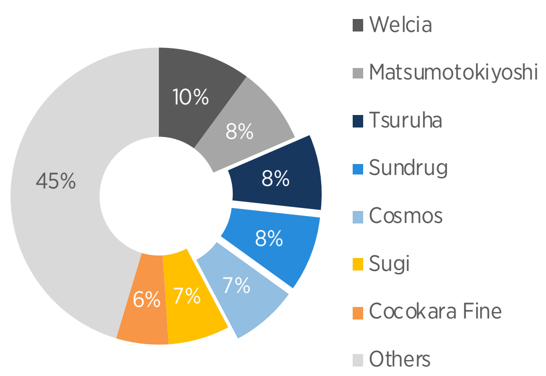
Even if we are correct about Cosmos' growth, that kind of organic growth may be unique in the industry. The store count for the industry has risen, and at some point, store rollouts for most players will start to deliver lower returns. Organic growth isn't the only way to win, however. There is still considerable room for consolidators to grow through mergers and acquisitions.

Japan's drugstore industry is growing and consolidating, yet it remains fragmented

Domestic drugstore sales and store count from 2000 to 2016



Market share of listed drugstores, 2018



Source: Sugi Holdings, Cocokara Fine, Japan Association of Chain Drug Stores, CLSA. Number of stores, number of companies, and industry sales rebased to 100 at March 2000. Total does not sum due to rounding.

Orbis Japan Equity *(continued)*

As a reminder, our thesis for Tsuruha and Sundrug has always revolved around consolidation of the fragmented drugstore market in Japan. If you look at the markets in the UK and US, you will see dominant chains Boots and Walgreens. Not so in Japan. Rather than a few dominant players, the top five Japanese chains control less than half of the market. We have long believed that, over time, the winners would take increasing market share from subscale chains.

This consolidation thesis continues to play out nicely. Industry sales and store counts have increased, but the number of store chains has decreased, giving the existing companies a larger share of a bigger pie. Tsuruha is especially skilful in this respect, having undertaken multiple successful acquisitions. Other chains have used acquisitions to enter new markets, such as Sundrug's purchase of the discounter Direx. In this case, even though it was a new format, Sundrug was able to improve the profitability of Direx.

We're often sceptical of acquisitions, as many companies overpay and overpromise on the benefits of mergers. For the savvy acquirers, however, we think the Japanese drugstore industry is a rare situation where merger synergies can be substantial. And for the industry, consolidation can help to enhance cost efficiency and pricing power for the chains remaining after consolidation. From here, we believe industry consolidation may be poised to accelerate. To date, merger activity has been driven mostly by large chains buying up small ones, but recently the large companies have started to consider potential mergers. In the past few months, both Sugi and Matsumotokiyoshi have announced interest in Cocokara Fine. If either suitor succeeds, a combination would create the largest player in the industry. We regard this as a positive sign, and it is consistent with our long-term understanding of the industry. Over the past several weeks, we travelled over 3,000km within Japan to meet with the Chairmen / Presidents of Tsuruha, Cosmos, and Sundrug, and on the same trip we also met with senior executives from other drugstore companies. Based on these discussions, we believe the companies understand the logic of industry consolidation.

More importantly, we believe the chains held in the portfolio will be among the long-term winners as the market consolidates. In Tsuruha, Cosmos, and Sundrug, we have found what we believe to be great, stable businesses at attractive prices. With these companies, we are pleased that our Funds have a stake in this industry's future.

Commentary contributed by Kaori Mackay, Orbis Portfolio Management (Europe) LLP, London

This report does not constitute a recommendation to buy, sell or hold any interests, shares or other securities in the companies mentioned in it nor does it constitute financial advice.

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Orbis Invest Differently

Fact Sheet at 30 June 2019

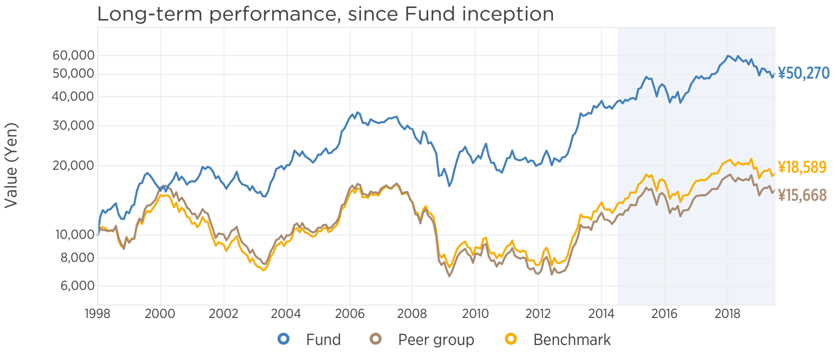
Orbis SICAV Japan Equity (Yen) Fund

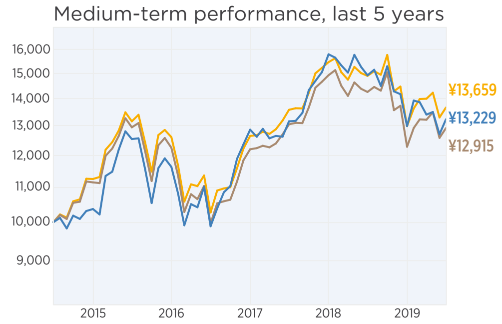
The Fund is designed to remain fully invested in Japanese equities and seeks higher returns than the Japanese stockmarket, without greater risk of loss. It is predominantly exposed to the Japanese yen. The benchmark is the Tokyo Stock Price Index, including income, gross of withholding taxes ("TOPIX").

Price	¥5,027
Pricing currency	Japanese yen
Domicile	Luxembourg
Type	SICAV
Share class	Investor Share Class
Fund size	¥136 billion
Fund inception	1 January 1998
Strategy size	¥197 billion
Strategy inception	1 January 1998

Benchmark	TOPIX
Peer group	Average Japan Equity Fund Index
Minimum investment	US$50,000
Dealing	Weekly *(Thursdays)*
Entry/exit fees	None
UCITS compliant	Yes
ISIN	LU0160128079

Growth of ¥10,000 investment, net of fees, dividends reinvested





Returns (%)

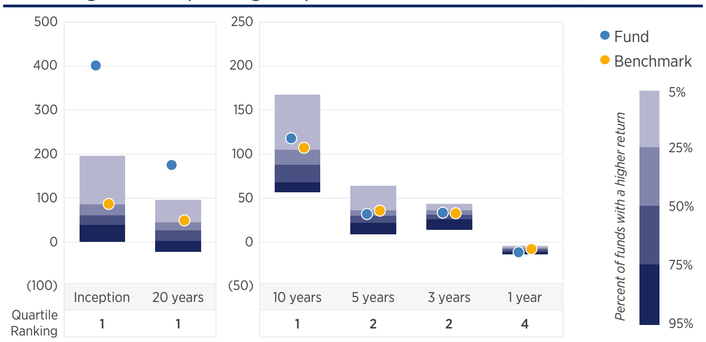
	Fund	Peer group	Benchmark
Annualised	*Net*		*Gross*
Since Fund inception	7.8	2.1	2.9
20 years	5.2	1.0	2.1
10 years	8.1	6.5	7.5
5 years	5.8	5.3	6.4
3 years	10.2	9.0	10.0
1 year	(11.3)	(9.3)	(8.2)
Not annualised			
Calendar year to date	1.9	5.2	5.2
3 months	(1.3)	(2.2)	(2.4)
1 month	4.2		2.8

	Year	%
Best performing calendar year since Fund inception	2013	57.0
Worst performing calendar year since Fund inception	2008	(32.4)

Risk Measures, since Fund inception

	Fund	Peer group	Benchmark
Largest drawdown (%)	52	60	56
Months to recovery	90	124	93
Annualised monthly volatility (%)	18.2	18.1	17.6
Beta vs benchmark	0.9	1.0	1.0
Tracking error vs benchmark (%)	9.4	2.6	0.0

Ranking within peer group, cumulative return (%)



Sector Allocation (%)

Sector	Fund	Benchmark
Cyclicals	44	39
Consumer Non-Durables	40	25
Information and Communications	10	9
Financials	6	10
Technology	0	16
Utilities	0	2
Net Current Assets	*1*	*0*
Total	**100**	**100**

Top 10 Holdings

	Sector	%
Sumitomo	Consumer Non-Durables	9.9
TSURUHA Holdings	Consumer Non-Durables	7.2
Mitsubishi	Consumer Non-Durables	5.8
NEXON	Information and Communications	5.6
Sumitomo Mitsui Fin.	Financials	5.5
COSMOS Pharmaceutical	Consumer Non-Durables	5.0
Mitsui & Co	Consumer Non-Durables	4.9
Iida Group Holdings	Cyclicals	4.5
NGK Insulators	Cyclicals	4.2
Honda Motor	Cyclicals	4.0
Total		**56.6**

Portfolio Concentration & Characteristics

% of NAV in top 25 holdings	98
Total number of holdings	27
12 month portfolio turnover (%)	40
12 month name turnover (%)	22
Active share (%)	93

Fees & Expenses (%), for last 12 months

Management fee[1]	2.03
For 3 year performance in line with benchmark	*1.50*
For 3 year outperformance/(underperformance) vs benchmark	*0.53*
Fund expenses	0.09
Total Expense Ratio (TER)	**2.12**

Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future results. Orbis Fund share prices fluctuate and are not guaranteed. Returns may decrease or increase as a result of currency fluctuations. When making an investment in the Funds, an investor's capital is at risk.

See Notices for important information about this Fact Sheet.

[1] 1.5% per annum ± up to 1%, based on 3 year rolling outperformance/(underperformance) vs benchmark.

Orbis SICAV Japan Equity Fund

This Fact Sheet is a Minimum Disclosure Document and a monthly General Investor Report as required by the South African Financial Services Board.

Manager				Orbis Investment Management (Luxembourg) S.A.
Investment Manager				Orbis Investment Management (Guernsey) Limited
Inception date				1 January 1998
Number of shares (Investor Share Class)	**Yen Class:**	15,460,232	**Euro Class:**	1,144,573
Income distributions during the last 12 months				None

Fund Objective and Benchmarks

The Yen Classes of the Fund seek higher returns in yen than the Japanese stockmarket, without greater risk of loss. The Euro Class of the Fund seeks higher returns than the Japanese stockmarket hedged into euro, without greater risk of loss. The TOPIX measured in Japanese yen (including income and before deduction of withholding taxes) (the "TOPIX Yen") is the Yen Class' benchmark, while the TOPIX Yen hedged into euro (the "TOPIX Euro") is the benchmark of the Euro Class.

The Fund does not seek to mirror the TOPIX Yen/TOPIX Euro and may deviate meaningfully from them in pursuit of superior long-term capital appreciation.

How We Aim to Achieve the Fund's Objective/Adherence to Objective

The Fund is actively managed and is designed to remain continuously fully invested in, and exposed to all the risks and rewards of, selected Japanese equities. The Fund identifies as Japanese equities those equities of companies which are domiciled in Japan, whose securities trade on a Japanese stockmarket or whose business is primarily located in or linked to Japan. These equities are selected using extensive proprietary investment research undertaken by the Investment Manager and its investment advisors. Orbis devotes a substantial proportion of its business efforts to detailed "bottom up" investment research conducted with a long-term perspective, believing that such research makes superior long-term performance attainable. The lower the price of a share as compared to its assessed intrinsic value, the more attractive Orbis considers the equity's fundamental value. The Investment Manager believes that over the long term, equity investing based on this approach offers superior returns and reduces the risk of loss.

All share classes invest in a portfolio of Japanese equities selected by the Investment Manager. However, while the currency exposure of the Yen Classes remains as fully exposed to the yen as practicable, the Euro Class is hedged into, and therefore largely exposed to, the euro. The Euro Class is designed for investors who measure their returns in euro and who wish to be invested in Japanese equities without being exposed to fluctuations in the yen-euro exchange rate.

Since inception and over the latest ten-year period, both the Yen and Euro Classes have outperformed their respective benchmarks net of fees. The Fund will experience periods of underperformance in pursuit of its objective of creating long-term wealth for investors.

Risk/Reward Profile

- The Fund is aimed at investors who are seeking a portfolio the objective of which is to be fully invested in, and exposed to, Japanese equities at all times.
- Investments in the Fund may suffer capital loss.
- Investors should understand that the Investment Manager generally assesses an equity investment's attractiveness using a three-to-five year time horizon.

Management Fee

As is described in more detail in the Fund's Prospectus, the Fund's various share classes bear different management fees. The fees are designed to align the Manager's and Investment Manager's interests with those of investors in the Fund. With respect to the Fund's Investor Share Classes, the fee is structured as follows: a fee is charged based on the net asset value of the class. The fee rate is calculated weekly by comparing the Yen class' performance over three years against the TOPIX Yen. For each percentage point of three year performance above or below that performance, 0.04 percentage points are added to or deducted from 1.5%, subject to the following limits:

- Maximum fee: 2.5% per annum
- Minimum fee: 0.5% per annum

For a description of the management fee borne by the Fund's other share classes, please refer to the Fund's Prospectus.

Fees, Expenses and Total Expense Ratio (TER)

The relevant class within the Fund bears all expenses payable by such class, which shall include but not be limited to fees payable to its Manager, Investment Manager and additional service providers, fees and expenses involved in registering and maintaining governmental registrations, taxes, duties and all other operating expenses, including the cost of buying and selling assets. However, the Manager and the Investment Manager have agreed that in the current calendar year, except for specified exclusions, operating expenses attributable to the Fund's Investor Share Classes will be capped at 0.20%. Please refer to the Fund's Prospectus for a description of the fee cap applicable to its other share classes. Each cap will be automatically extended for further successive one year periods unless terminated by the Manager or the Investment Manager at least three months prior to the end of the then current term. The operating expenses that are capped are all expenses, excluding the Manager's and Investment Managers' fees described above under "Management Fee," the cost of buying and selling assets, interest and brokerage charges.

Where an investor subscribes or redeems an amount representing 5% or more of the net asset value of the Fund, the Manager may cause the Fund to levy a fee of 0.25% of the net asset value of the Fund shares being acquired or redeemed.

The annual management fees charged are included in the TER. The TER is a measure of the actual expenses incurred by the class over a 12 month period, excluding trading costs. Since Fund returns are quoted after deduction of these expenses, the TER should not be deducted from the published returns. Expenses may vary, so the current TER is not a reliable indicator of future TERs.

Changes in the Fund's Top 10 Holdings

31 March 2019	%	30 June 2019	%
Sumitomo	9.4	Sumitomo	9.9
NEXON	7.9	TSURUHA Holdings	7.2
TSURUHA Holdings	6.1	Mitsubishi	5.8
Mitsubishi	5.8	NEXON	5.6
Sumitomo Mitsui Fin.	5.2	Sumitomo Mitsui Fin.	5.5
Iida Group Holdings	4.8	COSMOS Pharmaceutical	5.0
Mitsui & Co	4.6	Mitsui & Co	4.9
Daito Trust Construction	4.4	Iida Group Holdings	4.5
NGK Insulators	4.1	NGK Insulators	4.2
INPEX	4.0	Honda Motor	4.0
Total	**56.3**	**Total**	**56.6**

Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future results. Orbis Fund share prices fluctuate and are not guaranteed. Returns may decrease or increase as a result of currency fluctuations. When making an investment in the Funds, an investor's capital is at risk.

Orbis SICAV Japan Equity Fund

Orbis SICAV Semi-Annual Report

This report contains only some of the information included in the semi-annual report of the Orbis SICAV (the "Company") as at 30 June 2019. The semi-annual report will be available upon request and free of charge at the registered office of the Company within two months following 30 June.

Additional Information

South African residents should contact Allan Gray Unit Trust Management (RF) Proprietary Limited at 0860 000 654 (toll free from within South Africa) or offshore_direct@allangray.co.za to receive, free of charge, additional information about a proposed investment (including Prospectus, application forms, annual reports and a schedule of fees, charges and maximum commissions). The Investment Manager can be contacted at +1 441 296 3000 or clientservice@orbis.com. The Fund's Depositary is Citibank Europe plc, Luxembourg Branch, 31 Z.A. Bourmicht, L-8070 Bertrange, Luxembourg. All information provided herein is subject to the more detailed information provided in the Fund's Prospectus.

Share Price and Transaction Cut Off Times

Share prices are calculated on a net asset value basis by share class, normally as of 5:30 pm (Bermuda time) (i) in the case of the Investor Share Classes, each Thursday (or, if a Thursday is not a business day, the preceding business day), (ii) in the case of the Refundable Reserve Fee Share Classes, the first Thursday of each calendar month and any other Thursday on which an investor transacts in such class (or, if a Thursday is not a business day, the preceding business day), (iii) on the last calendar day of each month (or, if that is not a weekday, the preceding weekday) and/or (iv) any other days in addition to (or substitution for) any of the days described in (i), (ii) or (iii), as determined by the Manager without notice.

Subscriptions are only valid if made on the basis of the Fund's current Prospectus. To be processed on a given dealing day: subscription requests into an Orbis Fund that is not an Orbis SICAV Fund must be submitted by 5:00 pm on that dealing day; subscription requests into an Orbis Fund that is an Orbis SICAV Fund must be submitted by 5:30 pm; redemption requests from an Orbis Fund that is not an Orbis SICAV Fund must be submitted by 12 noon; redemption requests from an Orbis Fund that is an Orbis SICAV Fund must be submitted by 5:30 pm; requests to switch from an Orbis Fund that is not an Orbis SICAV Fund to a different Orbis Fund that is also not an Orbis SICAV Fund must be submitted by 12 noon; requests to switch from an Orbis SICAV Fund into a different Orbis Fund that is not an Orbis SICAV Fund must be submitted by 5:00 pm; requests to switch from an Orbis Fund that is not an Orbis SICAV Fund to a different Orbis Fund that is an Orbis SICAV Fund must be submitted by 12 noon; and requests to switch from an Orbis Fund that is an Orbis SICAV Fund to a different Orbis Fund that is also an Orbis SICAV Fund must be submitted by 5:30 pm. All times given are Bermuda time, and all requests must be properly completed and accompanied by any required funds and/or information.

Share prices, updated weekly, are available

- from the Allan Gray Unit Trust Management (RF) Proprietary Limited's website at www.allangray.co.za,
- from the Orbis website at www.orbis.com,
- by e-mail, by registering with Orbis for this service at the Orbis website at www.orbis.com, and
- from Bloomberg.

Legal Notices

Returns are net of Investor Share Class fees, include income and assume reinvestment of dividends. Figures quoted are for the periods indicated for a ¥10,000 or €10,000 investment (lump sum, for illustrative purposes only). Annualised returns show the average amount earned on an investment in the Fund/share class each year over the given time period. This Report does not constitute advice nor a recommendation to buy, sell or hold, nor an offer to sell or a solicitation to buy interests or shares in the Orbis Funds or other securities in the companies mentioned in it.

Collective Investment Schemes (CIS) are generally medium to long-term investments. The value of an investment in the Fund may go down as well as up, and past performance is not a reliable indicator of future results. Neither the Manager nor the Investment Manager provides any guarantee with respect to capital or the Fund's returns. Fluctuations or movements in exchange rates may cause the value of underlying international investments to go up or down. CIS are traded at ruling prices and can engage in borrowing and scrip lending. Commission and incentives may be paid by investors to third parties and, if so, would be included in the overall costs. Individual investors' performance may differ as a result of investment date, reinvestment date and dividend withholding tax, as well as a levy that may apply in the case transactions representing more than 5% of the Fund's net asset value. The Fund may be closed to new investments at any time in order to be managed in accordance with its mandate. The Fund invests in foreign securities. Depending on their markets, trading in those securities may carry risks relating to, among others, macroeconomic and political circumstances, constraints on liquidity or the repatriation of funds, foreign exchange rate fluctuations, taxation and trade settlement.

The discussion topics for the commentaries were selected, and the commentaries were finalised and approved, by Orbis Investment Management (Guernsey) Limited, the Fund's Investment Manager. Information in this Report is based on sources believed to be accurate and reliable and provided "as is" and in good faith. The Orbis Group does not make any representation or warranty as to accuracy, reliability, timeliness or completeness of the information in this Report. The Orbis Group disclaims all liability (whether arising in contract, tort, negligence or otherwise) for any error, omission, loss or damage (whether direct, indirect, consequential or otherwise) in connection with the information in this Report.

Fund Information

Prior to 29 November 2002 the Orbis SICAV Japan Equity Fund—Yen class was a British Virgin Islands investment company, Orbis Japan Equity (Yen) Fund Limited.

Fund Minimum

Minimum investment amounts in the Fund are specified in the Fund's Prospectus, provided that a new investor in the Orbis Funds must open an investment account with Orbis, which may be subject to minimum investment restrictions, country restrictions and/or other terms and conditions. For more information on opening an Orbis investment account, please visit www.orbis.com.

Clients investing via Allan Gray, which includes the Allan Gray Investment Platform, an Allan Gray investment pool or otherwise through Allan Gray Nominees, remain subject to the investment minimums specified by the applicable terms and conditions.

Sources

TOPIX Stock Price Index, including income ("TOPIX"): Tokyo Stock Exchange. TOPIX hedged into euro is calculated by Orbis using an industry-standard methodology using the TOPIX which is in yen. No further distribution of the TOPIX data is permitted.

Average Fund data source and peer group ranking data source: © 2019 Morningstar. All Rights Reserved. Such information (1) is proprietary to Morningstar and/or its content providers; (2) may not be copied or distributed; and (3) is not warranted to be accurate, complete or timely. Neither Morningstar nor its content providers are responsible for any damages or losses arising from any use of this information. The latest average fund indices provided by Morningstar are for 20 June 2019. To allow comparison of returns to a common date we have extended the average equity and multi-asset class fund indices to reflect the subsequent movement of the applicable benchmark indices. Average fund returns are not shown for periods of a month or less as high price volatility and late fund reporting regularly cause them to be significantly restated by Morningstar.

Notes to Help You Understand This Report

Certain capitalised terms are defined in the Glossary section of the Orbis Funds' respective Prospectuses, copies of which are available upon request from Allan Gray Unit Trust Management (RF) Proprietary Limited, a Member of the Association for Savings & Investments SA. The country and currency classification for equity securities follows that of third party benchmark providers for comparability purposes. Based on a number of factors including the location of the underlying business, Orbis may consider a security's classification to be different and manage the Funds' exposures accordingly. Totals presented in this Report may not sum due to rounding.

12 month portfolio turnover for the Orbis Equity and Multi-Asset Class Funds is calculated as the lesser of total security purchases or sales in the Fund over the period, divided by the average net asset value (NAV) of the Fund. Short-term fixed income instruments are not included.

12 month name turnover for the Orbis Equity and Multi-Asset Class Funds is calculated as the number of positions held by the Fund at the start of the period but no longer held at the end of the period, divided by the total number of positions held by the Fund at the start of the period. Short-term fixed income instruments are not included.

Active share is a measure of how actively managed the Orbis Equity Funds are. It is calculated by summing the absolute value of the differences of the weight of each individual stock in the specific Orbis Fund, versus the weight of each holding in the respective benchmark index, and dividing by two.

The total expense ratio has been calculated using the expenses, excluding trading costs, and average net assets for the 12 month period ending 30 June 2019.